

JOHNSON TO APPEAL; HIS SUIT DISMISSED

Sought to Restrain Production of "The Beauty Shop," and Asked an Accounting.

Philander C. Johnson's suit against Raymond Hitchcock, Cohan & Harris, Renold Wolf and Channing Pollock, alleging that "The Beauty Shop" is an infringement on his comedy, "Dr. Fake-well," is dismissed by an opinion handed down by Justice McCoy, of the District Supreme Court.

will be married to the court of Appeals. Mr. Johnson's bill sought to restrain the defendants from producing "The Beauty Shop," and also asked for an accounting.

Justice McCoy inserts a little comedy on his own account in his opinion, saying, after reviewing the two plays: "Dr. Fake-well appears in the first act of the plaintiff's play. It is stated by one of the cast that he is expected and by another that he will be persona non grata. He extends an invitation at the close of the act to all those present to meet him in Paris during the next summer. It is not clear whether he drops from an aeroplane and emerges from the water into the scene as Frank Daniels does from a balloon in "The Idol's Eye." At any rate, he emerges from the water in a suit of a diver with seaweed hanging from it, from which he proceeds to extricate himself while the crowd is watching an aeroplane."

Among the witnesses who testified at the hearing were many men prominent in the theatrical world.

History of Law School.

An interesting history of the George Washington University Law school is contained in "The Res Gestae" year book of that branch of the institution which has just come out of the press.

MISSIONARY COLLEGE EXERCISES MONDAY

Dr. B. G. Wilkinson Will Confer Seven-Day Adventists at Takoma Park.

Commencement exercises of the Washington Missionary College will be held in the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Takoma Park Monday evening.

The commencement address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. B. G. Wilkinson, president of the Columbia Union Conference, Seventh-Day Adventists. The awarding of diplomas and conferring of degrees will be made by Elder W. T.

Knox, chairman of the trustees of the college.

Five of the twenty-two graduates will receive Bachelor of Arts degrees. They are: Ella Iden, New York; Irving A. Steinel, Wisconsin; Joseph W. Hall, California; Richard E. Farley, Pennsylvania; and Roland E. Loasby, Northants, England.

Medical evangelist diplomas will be awarded to Ethelwyn H. Hibbard, Lillian M. Peterson, Edith V. Frye, Lillian M. Harris, Lily R. McCully, Amelia O. Sauerwein, Mrs. Ida M. Blandford, Helen V. Price, and Hazel Stout.

The academic graduates are: Lenora W. Huguley, Sarah M. Harkins, Lorraine C. Fankhauser, Sadie J. Detweiler, Earnestine E. Woolgar, Abigail L. Keinhoff, Mary M. Herr, and Maria Jiron.

West Virginia Asks Clemency for Frank

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 21.—The house of Delegates of the West Virginia legislature passed a joint resolution petitioning the governor of Georgia to commute the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment.

The measure passed the senate Wednesday.

FEAR BILLY WON'T LAST TILL SUNDAY

Evangelist Shows Strain as He Preaches Jekyll-Hyde Sermon to 12,000.

PATERSON, N. J., May 21.—Billy Sunday looked so worn out last night and asked his audience of 12,000 persons—the largest yet in the Paterson tabernacle—to stop coughing so often, that people are wondering whether he will be able to last through the big parade on Saturday and the four sermons planned for Sunday, the wind-up of his campaign.

But he gave a Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde

performance, nevertheless, which caused twenty-eight women and two men to faint or become hysterical. Several thousand persons could not get inside, the sawdust aisles were packed, and girls dangled their feet over the edge of his platform during the sermon.

Billy told them they all had some Dr. Jekyll and some Mr. Hyde in them, the latter being the devil, and that they had better look out that the Mr. Hyde in them didn't become supreme. There was laughter at his performance which Billy did not like, it seemed.

"You're all in the same boat," he shouted. "Don't rock it. Damn me, if you like, but sooner or later you'll find out who is the Jackass, you or I."

Fined \$5 For One Grin.

DALLAS, Tex., May 21.—Grins are barred in Judge Crawford's division of the criminal district courts of Dallas county. The order went into effect when the judge fined Coney Warren, colored, \$5 for grinning. Coney grinned at another colored man just fined by the judge. Just what it would cost a man to laugh aloud in the courtroom is now a question at the courthouse.

Best Home Treatment for All Hairy Growths

(The Modern Beauty.)

Every woman should have a small package of **delatone** handy, for its timely use will keep the skin free from beauty-marring hairy growths. To remove hair or fuzs, make a thick paste with some of the powdered delatone and water. Apply to hairy surface and after 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be free from hair or blemish. To avoid disappointment be sure you get real delatone.—Advt.

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Ohio Lunch

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The Munsey Trust Company

Pays Bigger Interest on Both Checking and Saving Accounts Than Any Other Substantial Banking House in Washington

There are other banks that say they pay as big interest as The Munsey Trust Company pays, but they don't do it—make no mistake about this. I am referring to banks that are worth while—banks with big enough capital and substantial enough to amply protect the depositors' money.

The man who deposits his money in a bank that isn't big enough in capital or sound enough to furnish absolute safety is incapable of taking care of his own money. Such a man is stupidly shiftless and downright dishonest with himself.

The Munsey Trust Company has a capital of two millions of dollars fully paid in (\$2,000,000) and this means a guarantee to depositors of four millions of dollars (\$4,000,000) because of the double liability of stockholders. Perhaps you don't know what this double liability law means.

Financial Strength and Substantiality

It means just this: The holder of, let me say, a thousand dollars' worth of bank stock is responsible to the depositors of the bank for another thousand dollars in case disaster comes to the bank. In other words, his investment of a thousand dollars means a two thousand dollar guarantee to depositors, and this holds true with the entire capital stock of a bank.

The Munsey Trust Company has in addition to its \$2,000,000 of paid in capital, four hundred thousand dollars in surplus (\$400,000), making a total of two million, four hundred thousand dollars (\$2,400,000) which makes it a rock of Gibraltar in financial strength and substantiality.

But The Munsey Trust Company not only gives depositors this splendid guarantee of the safety of their money, but it pays depositors a bigger yield on their money than they can get anywhere else in Washington.

The Munsey Trust Company pays two per cent on checking accounts, on the average daily balance of the month, and adds interest at the end of each month, which means compounding interest twelve times a year.

The Munsey Trust Company pays four per cent on savings accounts, that are deposited for a period of six months, and on these accounts interest is paid from the day the money is deposited, and interest is compounded twice a year.

Paying Interest in Full on Deposits

We have another class of savings account on which we pay three per cent and compound the interest four times a year. This class of savings account is the most elastic and accommodating in the world. It gives you a chance to deposit money any business day in the year, on which you will draw interest from the very day it is deposited. And it gives you the privilege of drawing this money out in part or in full any time you may wish to do so, and you will receive interest on it for every day it has been in the bank.

With The Munsey Trust Company there are no penalties that have to do with the date on which deposits are made or drawn out that whittle down your interest earnings or rob you altogether of interest.

When the Munsey Trust Company says it pays two per cent, or three per cent, or four per cent interest on deposits it means exactly what it says, and it pays this interest in full measure.

The Munsey Trust Company does not believe in the old savings bank theory of allowing no interest for any fractional part of a half year, and the half years run from January first to July first, and from July first to December thirty-first.

An Archaic and Monstrous Ruling

By this archaic and monstrous ruling a deposit made the middle of January wouldn't be credited with so much as one cent of interest until July first, when it would just begin to earn interest.

Again, by this same monstrous ruling, suppose a deposit was made January first and began to draw interest on that date, and the depositor, compelled to have his money on the 29th day of June, drew it out, he wouldn't get so much as one cent of interest, and yet the bank would claim to be paying three per cent or four per cent interest, when as a matter of fact it would be doing no such thing.

There are two basic things for a depositor to consider—and especially for the little savings bank depositor to consider. First, absolute safety for his money, and second, the measure of interest his money can be made to earn him. Beside these two things nothing else counts very much.

By making use of such tricks and rulings, its average rate of interest would not be more than perhaps two-thirds of its advertised rate of interest.

I think it is high time that the banking business everywhere be purged of all these tricks and subterfuges—tricks and subterfuges of any kind whatsoever that whittle down depositors' legitimate interest earnings. I say this with great seriousness, say it with a deep sense of the fitness of things, and say it with an abhorrence of anything that does not ring true, and any alleged rate of interest that doesn't measure up to that rate of interest in the outworking doesn't ring true. It is dead straight dishonest.

Should Pay Interest in Full

But the banks practicing this dishonesty are not dishonest. They are simply not awake to what they are doing. It came in somewhere in the dim dark past of banking and as a heritage flourishes today, as railroad rate rebating flourished, and as many other things flourished in the business world up to a few years ago which would not be tolerated today.

The point I make is that banks claiming to pay interest on deposits should pay exactly the interest they claim to pay, and that interest should be computed on the actual average daily balance of the month. To claim to pay four per cent interest, and then by rules and subterfuges to reduce that interest to three per cent is to sell twelve ounces for a pound, and in merchandising we shouldn't think this good.

To adopt the straightforward methods of paying the interest banks claim to pay—interest figured in a square-deal way—will not endanger the banking business of any community. On the contrary, it will make the banks stronger.

Neither will depositors suffer, though the rate of interest paid by banks be reduced; for deposits will earn on an average precisely the same money—interest figured as The Munsey Trust Company figures interest, and as all banks should figure interest—the same money as when seemingly getting a bigger rate of interest with that interest whittled down by an archaic system of figuring interest.

A Great, Big, Substantial Surplus

The Munsey Trust Company started right. It started with a great, big, substantial capital, and it started out on brand new lines of doing business with the public. It made its own rules entirely independent of other banking methods, and its rules were founded on sound business principles and a sense of right. And because they are right, and because they are sound, they are bound to become the model for other banks.

If any other bank in Washington now figures interest as The Munsey Trust Company figures interest, it has already fallen into line. The banks that have not adopted this system of figuring interest will sooner or later have to fall into line, and for the reason that it is the only right way, the only straightforward way.

With The Munsey Trust Company, depositors know to a certainty that they are earning interest, and that that interest will be credited to them for every day their money is in the bank, wholly regardless of when it was deposited or when it may be drawn out. And they know, too, that the rate of interest The Munsey Trust Company advertises to pay it pays in full measure.

Facts For Depositors to Consider

The substantiality and reliability of The Munsey Trust Company considered, with its \$2,000,000 of capital and \$400,000 of surplus, and the rate of interest it pays to depositors—which it actually pays, and in full measure—there isn't a banking house in Washington—not one—that does as well by depositors as The Munsey Trust Company.

This is a very big fact for you to consider, Mr. Depositor, and especially for you, Mr. Savings Bank Depositor. If you can make your money earn more money than it is now earning you and be absolutely safe—safe beyond all question, you owe it to yourself to make it earn you every cent it can be made to earn.

If our method of figuring interest as contrasted with the methods prevailing elsewhere is not clear to you, the men manning our banks—the main office in the Munsey Building or at 15th and H Streets, will gladly explain anything to you you may wish to know. We invite you to come to our banks and talk these matters over, and let us explain our methods of doing business.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.